

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH, 1887.

No. 46.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 14.

Archdeacon Cowley of Dynevor, Man, is dead.

Brydges and party have returned from their visit to Edmonton.

Negotiations for the extradition of the McLeish murderers still continue.

Archbishops Fabre and Tache returned from the Pacific coast on Sunday. Archbishop Fabre consecrated the Catholic church at St. Boniface.

There has been considerable trouble in Ireland lately through the arrest of O'Brien and the prosecution of nationalists.

Deerfoot is believed to be concealed on the Piegan reserve. Dewdney has gone to the Blackfoot reserve where the treaty payments are to be made on Thursday.

The decision of the lower courts with regard to the Chicago anarchists has been confirmed by the superior court of Illinois and they are sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 11th.

The situation in regard to the R. R. V. railway has been changed somewhat by two injunctions being applied for on behalf of the federal government to prevent the crossing of crown lands. This is done because the proceedings of the court so far indicated that the province would win in the cases already entered. The action of the federal authorities causes considerable sensation as it indicates clearly that the government is directly inspiring the opposition. This case will be fought like the others in the courts and the province has some hopes of success. In the meantime Norquay and Lariviere are still in New York and conflicting reports are in circulation as to whether or not they have succeeded in raising funds. At least a portion of the money has been raised and hopes are entertained that all the funds will shortly be forthcoming. A good deal of loud talking is indulged in but the general belief is that the road will be built without bloodshed. There is already talk of compromising on the part of the federal government.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 14.

Crops are all in and in good shape.

Hay is \$7.50 a ton, potatoes 25c to 50c.

Mr. Nash, land agent, has been transferred to Banff.

Sgts. Righter and Lauder arrived from Regina yesterday.

Three hundred beef cattle for the Indian department have arrived.

Plenty of ducks and geese, but very few prairie chickens this year.

W. J. Barker, commission merchant, was married last week to Miss Daunnais.

Five degrees of frost on Monday night. Nothing in the fields said to be hurt.

A large number of breeding cattle have been brought in during the past week.

John Pritchard of Pitt is taking a position in the Indian department at Saddle lake.

Messrs. Gishorne and Richardson of the telegraph service leave next week for a few weeks holidays.

J. C. Nelson, D. L. S., is sub-dividing Moosomin's reserve west of Battleford. He goes from there to Bears' hills.

Archdeacon Geo. McKay has arrived from Prince Albert to take Archdeacon J. A. McKay's place in the mission field.

H. T. McPhillips is preparing a gazetteer of Saskatchewan. He expects to have it out of press by the end of September.

It is proposed to have an agricultural exhibition early in October, but definite arrangements have not yet been made.

Mrs. McNeil was presented with a handsome gold watch by the church of England congregation on the occasion of her leaving for Regina.

Contracts for police and Indian department beef have been awarded to Gallagher & McGregor. The police pay \$9 and the Indian department \$9.35 per 100 lbs.

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LOCAL.

Frost last night.

RIVER still falling.

WEATHER fine to-day.

VERY windy on Friday.

THIS is the miners' busy season.

THERE are a few prairie chickens this season.

NEXT court, Oct. 17th, promises a light list.

SNOW on Wednesday in Victoria which turned to rain.

SUPT. GRIESBACH is on his way to Edmonton from Regina.

J. A. MITCHELL, Indian agent, left for Saddle lake on Tuesday.

JAS. McDONALD has Ross Bros. new warehouse well under way.

MR. AND MRS. ELMORE arrived from the south on Saturday last.

THREE wagon loads of flour arrived for A. MacDonald & Co. to-day.

JAS. PRICE of Little Mountain sprained his right arm severely last week.

STEAMER Minnow passed Clark's crossing of South Branch at 9 a. m. on Thursday.

THE Free Press of Sept. 6th notes the departure of Rev. A. B. Baird for the east.

R. SECORD has lumber on the ground for a dwelling on the lot in rear of the post office.

The district of Alberta has been constituted the church of England diocese of Calgary.

GEO. SANDERSON shot a covey of six partridges near his new dwelling in town last week.

The eldest son of H. B. Chief Factor Belanger of Cumberland was drowned recently at that place.

Mr. Carter arrived from Calgary on Wednesday with a load of fresh fruit, which he disposed of to T. G. Lauder.

J. BROWN, Jas. Goodridge, J. Looby L. Kelly and Jas. Reid left for Beaver lake goose shooting on Thursday.

The Herald reports the discovery of a five foot seam of good coal a short distance west of Battleford in the Saskatchewan.

GEO. LONG of the Sturgeon shows an excellent sample of red flint wheat, of which he has five acres entirely uninjured by frost.

INSPE. CASEY left for Red Deer on Wednesday to meet and bring in the cash for the Indian treaty payments in this district.

A LOAD of fresh whitefish was brought in from Lake St. Anne this week. They were very large and retailed at 50 cts. apiece.

THE part of the new Sturgeon road in St. Albert district has had one hundred dollars worth of labor expended on it this season.

THE registry office was removed on Monday to the new building erected by Mr. Roy, registrar, on Victoria avenue H. B. reserve.

WORK is being pushed on the Alberta lumber company's mill at Red Deer, giving employment to the settlers of the vicinity.

MONDAY night was cold with a white frost. A cloudy morning and light rain in the forenoon prevented serious damage to tender plants.

THE weather has been very uncertain all week changing from cold to hot, cloudy to clear, damp to dry and calm to stormy several times a day.

ST. MICHAEL'S church of England congregation, which meets in the public school house, lately purchased a cabinet organ at a cost of \$175.

THE Athabasca saloon and restaurant opposite Norris and Carey's store, J. S. Edmonton proprietor, was opened on Tuesday night in good style.

E. J. COLLINS, late of Ft. Saskatchewan, has established a stopping place on the Calgary trail half way between Scarlett's and the Lone Pine.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the members and friends of the Apollo club is requested for eight o'clock on Thursday evening next, at the Poplars.

A LATE exploration of the Red Deer timber limits is said to have shown that they have been practically destroyed by fire during the present summer.

THE Regina Journal notes the visit of Rev. Mr. Baird to that burgh to look over the site of the proposed industrial school of which he is to be principal.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. ELMORE and nephew left for the Landing on Thursday to meet E. Elmore and party from lake Athabasca coming out with fur.

PASSENGER'S by Thursday's outgoing stage, W. B. Cameron, assistant land agent, Miss Lee of Toronto and Rev. Peres Charpentier and Reed of Montreal.

THE Alberta Live Stock Journal of Calgary is a fourteen page monthly excellently printed on good paper and filled with interesting and appropriate matter.

THE Qu'Appelle Vidette says that at the next session of the North-West council the question of introducing a license ordinance will probably be discussed.

INDIAN treaty payments are expected to be made next week, but as the money has not yet arrived the dates of payment at the various points are not yet fixed.

THE Battleford Herald of Sept. 8th says: "The late grain is ripening fast and has so far escaped any damage by frost, except in some portions of the Eagle hills."

MR. ROBSON of Battleford has an interest in the steamer Minnow lately purchased by Lamoureux Bros. Mr. Robson formerly ran the Minnow for the Galt company.

D. ROSS of the Edmonton Hotel has narrowleaf peas from the second blossoming of the vines this season the pods of which measure five inches in length and are well filled.

THE McDougall orphanage and training school at Morley, Alberta, has now nineteen pupils, ten boys and nine girls. The orphanage is under the control of the Methodist church.

EIGHTEEN immigrants, relatives of Louis Lagassiz of St. Albert, arrived last week from the county of Essex, Ont. They are located about five miles north of St. Albert mission.

MRS. JOHN CAMERON and Mrs. Donald Ross with children and teamster left on Thursday for the cranberry patches on the Athabasca road. Their horses went astray the first night out.

A. TAYLOR is erecting a frame dwelling 22x24 with kitchen 16x16, story and a half high on his lots on 4th street, H. B. reserve, facing the Presbyterian church. Fraser & Co. builders.

LAST fall the first snow fell at Edmonton on Sept. 4th. The first damaging frost of the season occurred on Sept. 15th and 16th when the thermometer showed nine and thirteen degrees of frost respectively.

MESSRS. JAS. McDUGALL, J. S. Camsell and Dr. McKay of the H. B. districts of Athabasca, Peace river and Mackenzie river respectively, and Capt. Smith of Athabasca landing, are expected to arrive from Winnipeg to-morrow.

C. J. BRYDGES, H. B. land commissioner, when at Edmonton in answer to an enquiry said that the company had no present intention of surveying the land on their Edmonton reserve north of Jasper avenue, or of offering it for sale.

EAST Edmonton school has an average attendance of ten which is expected to increase shortly. The rate of assessment is 4 1/2 mills on the dollar, which is sufficient to keep the school open during the coming winter if the attendance warrants.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, has received instructions to take charge the Sarcee agency near Calgary and will leave about the 1st of October. Major de Ballinhard late of the Sarcee agency will succeed Mr. Anderson in the Edmonton agency.

ED. NAAGLE and J. Hyslop were at Chipe-wyan with a boatload of provisions and a trapping and hunting outfit when Chas. Stewart passed south. They had followed J. Favel's outfit down the Athabasca, and were evidently fixed for wintering in the north.

T. G. HUTCHINGS lately cut a field of oats so tall that the horses and self binder could not be seen over the top of the grain and requiring 4 1/2 lbs. of twine to the acre to bind. At one time he intended to cut it down for green feed, but now thinks it will yield a hundred bushels of good grain to the acre.

H. S. YOUNG and family arrived from Lac la Biche on Saturday. Mr. Young will have charge of the H. B. affairs of this post and district during the absence of Mr. Hardisty.

THE season of growth at Lac la Biche has been very good, crops of all kinds ripening well without injury from frost, although it occurred on the night of Aug. 7th. Mr. Young had an excellent garden this season, Indian corn growing nine feet in height. Of course outside the moderating influence of the lake no crop is attempted. At Whitefish lake the crops will not be quite as good as at Lac la Biche but still very fair. At Victoria there will be about half a crop.

THE Calgary Herald complains that although it is the leading town of the territories it is not yet equipped with a court house and jail while smaller places such as Regina and Prince Albert are. Calgary is a victim to the same desire for speculation as to future railroad lines on the part of government officials as Edmonton is in the matter of police barracks.

REV. PERES CHARPENTIER and Reed of Montreal who arrived at St. Albert last week were passengers on Thursday's outgoing stage. The former is chaplain of the asylum for the blind in Montreal. Both were highly delighted with the Edmonton country, especially as compared with lake Temiskamingue, northern Ontario, to which Quebec immigration is now being directed.

THE two large new bells which were presented to Bishop Grandin by an old friend during his recent visit to France have been put in position at St. Albert and were consecrated on Sunday Sept. 4th by the bishop before his departure east. The weight of one is 1,100 and of the other 900 lbs. They are toned so that in connection with the older and smaller bell they form a chime.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GRANDIN of St. Albert left on a tour of the northern part of St. Albert diocese on Sunday Sept. 4th being accompanied as far as the Sturgeon mill by a large company of St. Albert people. He will visit the missions along the Saskatchewan to Carlton then turn north to Isle la Crosse, and still further north to Reindeer lake, the most north-easterly mission of the diocese, if the season will admit. He will return by way of Cumberland on the Saskatchewan.

A MONTH ago old oats were selling at \$1 a bushel. They are now being purchased by the police at 75 to 85c. New oats are being contracted for at 60 cts. but none have been delivered yet. Delivering on the new police contract will commence on Oct. 1st. The quantity of oats in the district this season is much greater than last, the increased acreage more than balancing the loss by frost, and besides many fields have an exceptionally heavy crop, the weather during August and the first week of September having been excellent for filling the grain. In other years hogs, chickens, etc. were fed on barley and wheat refuse, and even horses consumed a great deal of chopped barley and bran. This year oats will have to supply all the horse, hog and chicken feed, most of whatever good wheat and barley there is being required for seed next season. This increased demand for oats will probably more than balance the increased production and at least keep the price up to last season's figure of 60c to 75c.

THE telegram of Commissioner Herchmer respecting the location of police barracks at Edmonton received last week is satisfactory as far as it goes. If the necessities of the service demanded that the divisional headquarters should be located here in '85 and again in '88 there is nothing to justify the belief that it should not have been kept here during the interval. But if there were circumstances weighing against the headquarters being kept here during '86-7 there were none to prevent the detachment remaining being kept up to an adequate strength. In the present condition of the country a protecting force is not actually required as it was in '85, but a force sufficient for all ordinary, and even extraordinary, police duties is. When the buildings at Edmonton were found to be sufficient for the main body of the division in '85, and when in '87 a large building has to be taken down from Edmonton in order to provide sufficient accommodation at Ft. Saskatchewan, there can have been no lack of accommodation at Edmonton during the past two years. There is now at least one policeman at the divisional headquarters for every two able-bodied male residents in the vicinity. Unless the inhabitants of that locality are utterly lawless this is an undue proportion. At Edmonton there is more people, more trade, more money and more whiskey than anywhere else in Northern Alberta, and it is no reflection on the law-abiding character of the inhabitants to say that under these circumstances, more police are required here right now than at any other point in the district, no matter where the divisional headquarters is, or where it may be finally located.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

Buckboard, Harness, Brood Mare and Native Pony.

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 17, 1887.

The Winnipeg Commercial estimates that with competition wheat in Winnipeg would be worth eight cents a bushel more than at present. Eight cents on say six million bushels would be \$480,000, half the price of the Red River Valley railway saved in one year.

Regarding the assertion that the present anti-monopoly agitation in Manitoba is hindering the investment of capital the Medicine Hat Times says: "It might be claimed with truth that monopoly is doing more to keep out capital than any other thing that could be mentioned." The monopoly is the cause of the agitation. Remove the cause if it is desired to get rid of the effect.

Militia Gazette: "Promotion comes so slowly in the Canadian permanent force that it would be a very great injustice to the deserving officers serving in it were outsiders appointed to the higher commands upon the occurrence of vacancies. It would be greatly to be regretted were political considerations to cause any officer, no matter how well qualified, to be placed upon joining the force in any of the higher positions to which subalterns fitted for promotions might have reasonably expected to succeed." What is sauce for the goose of the permanent force should be sauce for the mounted police gander.

Bradstreet's says: "The catch of mackerel in 1886 was the smallest for 43 years. The fares of codfish and arrivals of herring were also smaller than for several years previous. The catch of mackerel this year promises to be even smaller than in 1886. The privilege of taking fish within the three mile limit of the Canadian coast would have been worth a good deal to American fishermen. A year ago 125,000 barrels of old mackerel were on hand in Boston, while now there are none at all. For the last two months Boston houses have had to report that it was impossible to fill orders for mackerel at any price." Canadian fishery rights appear to be valuable in view of these facts. It pays to protect them.

The Hamilton Spectator is the latest addition to the list of kickers against the government policy. It says: "Canada has spent more than forty million dollars on these (the St. Lawrence) canals and so far the effect has been to injure our commerce, drive trade to a foreign route, give ocean traffic to New York and cause grain throughout Ontario to be two or three cents a bushel dearer than it ought to be. The tolls received barely pay the cost of operating the canals, and yield no revenue in return for the expenditure on them, and that expenditure has been most judiciously managed, as has been said, to divert trade from the St. Lawrence to the New York canals. A comparatively small additional expenditure would complete the system; but the government resolutely and energetically refuse to go on with the work." Worse still the Spectator makes the disloyal assertion "Year by year Canadian trade is falling off." When abuses touch its particular locality the Spectator finds it necessary to tell the truth regarding them in order to secure their removal.

The United States revenue cruisers have been doing a land office business lately in Behring's sea, seizing British, Canadian and United States sealing vessels for violating the monopoly granted by the U. S. government to the Alaska fur company of the sealing in Alaskan waters. Behring's sea is the part of the Pacific north of the Aleutian islands which extend in a chain from the peninsula of Alaska to the coast of Asia—the extreme northern point of the ocean. This chain of islands extending across about 30 degrees of longitude forms part of Alaska, and the United States claims jurisdiction over the part of the sea bounded by the Alaska coast line on the east, the Aleutian islands on the south, and on the north-west by a line drawn from Behring's straits to the most westerly of the islands belonging to the United States. This claim of United States jurisdiction is so manifestly absurd when compared with the contention of the United States on the Atlantic coast that Canadian jurisdiction extends barely three miles from shore that it seems strange the British fleet allows the seizures to take place. They may be turned to account, however, when the new fishery commission sits. Britain will scarcely allow a different ruling on the Pacific from that on the Atlantic, and the United States contention regarding Behring's sea, if applied to the Atlantic coast, would shut out United States fishermen from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

FAVORS, OR RIGHTS?

When the Battleford people were asking they did not forget to ask plenty, but it is to be feared that by mixing up rights and favors they have weakened their demand for the former and lessened their chances of securing the latter. People should remember that a favor and a right are very different in nature and that while a fawning attitude is necessary to secure the one a fighting attitude is as necessary to attain the other. The distance between fawning for favors and fighting for rights is too great for any ordinary individual to cover in a single address. While the people who suffered losses from the Indians during the rebellion have no claim upon the government in law, as a matter of public policy the government, that is the people at large, should a part of the burden and pay their losses in all or in part. This much being admitted the losers have a right to claim a proper investigation as to their losses and proportionate payment in accordance with the facts established. That the means taken to arrive at a knowledge of the losses in the Edmonton district were utterly inadequate is notorious, and if no better were employed in the Battleford district the people there where the losses were more general and much heavier have just ground for complaint, and a right to demand a re-investigation. Especially is this the case with the Bresaylor settlers who either should be treated as loyal men or be proven to have been disloyal and punished accordingly. But when the people ask that the government shall step into the market and buy up their surplus crop of this season without regard to public requirements, and hereafter purchase the produce required by at least one department without contract they are most distinctly asking a favor, and a favor that it is very doubtful if it would be in their own best interests to grant. The contract system properly conducted is the best protection not only of the public which pays for, and the department which consumes, but of the producer who sells, and there is no reason to suppose that circumstances at Battleford are such as to need a departure from this system in the latter's behalf. That favoritism exists in the present contract system is beyond doubt, but how much greater the favoritism would be if petty government officials could follow their own sweet will without let or hindrance in the matter of purchasing unlimited amounts of supplies! What chance would the farmer who had fallen under the displeasure of the purchasing official or his superior have of disposing of his grain! Would not the farmer often while nominally receiving say a dollar a bushel for his wheat have to give the buyer a percentage in order to secure its sale? Under such a system the greatest fawner and most dishonest man would flourish most, and he could not do so but at the loss of his more independent and honest neighbors. Supposing the government established a purchasing agency and took all the grain raised in the settlement. Without considering the effect on the taxpayer at large the immediate effect would no doubt be to boom the settlement to some extent. But people would be encouraged to produce what there might be no natural market for, their spirit of self-reliance would be sapped—they would be practically on the same footing as treaty Indians—and when the system of government purchasing ceased, as it would have to some time, their last state would be worse than their first. Of course the government would only be asked to buy at the market price, or a fair price, and if so why should it be asked to buy at all? Is government money worth so much more than any one else's money that people would rather sell to it than to any one else at the same price? People in other districts of the North-West besides Battleford have had an idea that the government might establish a market for their produce. The government and its officials make some fancy promises, but no one knows better than the government and no one ought to know better than the North-West settler that the former is not in the practice of giving or the latter been accustomed to getting a square deal, much less special and unjustifiable favors. If the people get a square deal from the government they should be satisfied and to secure that is worth while using their best energies.

Government men have a very cute way of holding out the prospect of favors if people will only quit agitating for rights. The rights they might get by taking the proper means, the favors they will never get except at a greater sacrifice than they are worth. Under representative government means are placed in the people's hands whereby they may measurably secure their rights, by electing representatives to parliament having the will and ability to plead their cause, or who lacking both, at least have a vote which can be made on occasion to weigh heavily in their favor. When people have been duped by specious promises into foregoing this right and have elected a supple tool of the government instead of a representative of their own cause, as the people of Battleford have, they can only expect that the promises of favors will be forgotten and rights ignored until another election looms up. It appears almost as though there was no such thing as responsible government in this Canada of ours. People act as though they were compelled to vote without regard to the protection of their own interests. But when the voting is over and the object of the campaign is accomplished, they are only exposing their motives to come forward with a request for favors after having so lately surrendered the power of enforcing their rights. When the Battleford people voted for Mr. Macdowall last spring no doubt they did so as a means of securing this long list of favors and rights. Had they elected Mr. Macdowall's opponent they would have had a fair chance of securing their rights, and would have had the satisfaction of having their petitions presented in such a way that the answers of the responsible ministers would not have been mere guff. They did not kick at the right time. They may as well save themselves the trouble now.

PUMPS THAT ARE PUMPS.

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J. KNOWLES.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

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&

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ALBERTA
BOOT AND SHOE

HOUSE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STEWART & BANNERMAN

THE POLICE.

The information contained in the report of police commissioner Herchmer for '86 that the price of beef and farm produce generally in the North-West is too high, that settlers do not fall plow enough or manure their land sufficiently, or that hunters live by hunting may be of blood curdling interest, but does not throw any direct light on the escape from jail and across the line, past patrol parties without number, of Gallagher and Cracker-box, the escape of the Edmonton mail robbers and the murderers of Clinker Scott, the admitted wholesale violation of the liquor law or the ever increasing audacity of the southern Indians. The public will be pleased to know that the commissioner has established a tailor shop at Regina and purposes to establish harness shops, bake shops and a printing office, but they would be better pleased to know that law and order were being better and better maintained instead of worse and worse. He suggests that if the North-West liquor laws are to be enforced the temperance people of the North-West should be held responsible for their enforcement. In the name of all that is great and good on what grounds does the commissioner of police ask if the laws are to be enforced? The impression has been general that the force of which he is at least nominally in command was supported by the tax payers of Canada to the amount of nearly a million dollars a year for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the law as it exists—not as it might, could, would or should exist—without regard to the private opinions of any portion of the people of the territories. The experience of the past two years would lead to the supposition that the commissioner looks to those whose private opinions are against robbery and murder to be responsible for the detection of these offences as well. It may be news to the commissioner but it is none the less a fact that people do not as a rule pay taxes for the support of a police force and do the police duties themselves. When they do police duties they get along without the expense of police. Probably the most remarkable statement in the report is that "All the divisions in the west are in every way ready for any emergency that may arise." Over a year after that assertion was made, during which still further improvements might be expected, an Indian armed only with an axe finds it possible to deliberately walk away from six armed and mounted policemen. This occurrence of only a few days ago near Calgary, following hard on five murders during the summer, and numerous horse stealings and shootings with not a single important arrest shows that the assertion of readiness for any emergency is not warranted. It shows that instead of everything being right something is radically wrong. It was no ordinary occurrence and cannot be accounted for by any ordinary theory. Certainly the fact that a single man armed only with an axe could not be arrested by six men even though they were unarmed speaks little for their physical ability or courage, yet still might be excused, but when the six are armed with first class revolvers and do not shoot something more than a lack of physical courage or ability is shown. At their trial the men swore that they did not know they had authority to shoot the man down for resisting them. This may seem strange, but it is a matter of common report and is beyond doubt a matter of fact that the police in the south where the Indians are most dangerous have strict orders not to fire at one until first fired upon. To insure their not doing so they are sent on most dangerous service among the Indians with unloaded weapons. It may be taken for granted that a man who is not fit to be trusted with the privilege of using his own judgment in protecting his own life is not fit to perform police duties in any country, and it may also be taken for granted that when a man is denied that privilege he will be more than ordinarily particular about placing himself in a position in which his life will be in danger. He is not fit for a very serious emergency. The trouble is not ignorance or physical cowardice on the part of the men but moral cowardice on the part of the officers and the Ottawa authorities. The same fear to assume responsibility that permits the liquor law to be openly violated acts to prevent the strong hand from being used with the Indians when necessary. The force loses its ambition to act and becomes a mere existence, which the sole care of the commissioner appears to be to maintain with the greatest possible amount of show at the smallest possible expense. Gratitude for what the force has done in the past, hope for its improvement in the future, a desire to uphold constituted authority, has kept many people in the North-West silent as to its shortcomings. But the time has come when further silence would be criminal, when the evil must be pointed out and an effort made to fix the responsibility for the late, repeated, and notorious failures of justice in the North-West. The commissioner should understand that his position requires the responsibility to be placed upon him. That his masters, directly the government and indirectly the people, look to him to protect life and property, to enforce law and maintain order in the North-West, with the force under

his command, or show good reasons why it has not or cannot be done. When he has done this the public will be glad to hear about his fall plowing, his crops, his tailor shops, his harness and wagons and whatever else he may feel inclined to unburden his mind regarding, but until then let him concentrate his faculties on the idea that the police are not merely to be but to do, not merely to exist but to work. Not to follow the experience of the Dutchman's horse, nor yet to spend their time in mere display, but by their prompt and intelligent action to inspire respect for the law and confidence in its certain enforcement in the minds of all. When the force was only 300 strong it filled the bill. Now it is a thousand strong and falls far short, although the proportion of law abiding members of the community is much greater. As the force has increased in numbers it had decreased in prestige. What has Commissioner Herchmer to say in explanation?

A memorial was presented to Hon. Thos. White during his visit to Battleford which covered a good deal of ground. It set out by stating that a great deal of dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence of the reductions made from the rebellion claims by the commissioners appointed to investigate them, and demanding that the whole question be re-opened. It also asked (1) Scrip for Battleford home guards, (2) Letting of local contracts to local men by local officials, (3) Re-adjustment of dues on hay and timber, and authority given to the local agent to grant permits without the delay of sending the applications to Ottawa and putting up to competition there as at present, (4) That government aided Indians be not allowed to continue in competition with the white settlers, (5) That the surplus of this season be purchased by the government at a fair price and that the mounted police hereafter purchase the oats they require in the same way, (6) That the Battle river bridge be built immediately and a ferry established across the Saskatchewan, (7) That a money order office be opened, (8) That a court house, jail and other public buildings be erected shortly, the new buildings on the Indian reserves erected, and new police barracks erected or the expenditure on the present ones largely increased, (9) That two troops of police be kept at Battleford, the memorial remarking that the policy of the present commissioner appears to be very unfavorable to Battleford, (10) That a resident judge should be appointed, (11) That the promised bonus for the erection of a flour mill be paid at once, (12) That the agreement to return two bushels of grain for every one of seed received be reduced to bushel for bushel, (13) That the grant for school purposes be increased. The Bresaylor settlers who were not allowed rebellion losses on the ground that they were rebels also petitioned for a re-hearing of their case, setting forth the circumstances of their connection with the Indians during the outbreak and demanding an impartial investigation of the matter. Mr. White gave a conciliatory but indefinite reply to the memorial and petition.

The standing answer to all efforts towards reforming abuses in Canada by first calling attention to their existence is that such a course is an injury to the country—and they don't do that in the States. That the abuse, not the attempt to remove it, is the injury requires no argument to prove. What the usual course in the States is makes no material difference, but it may do no harm to point out exactly what that course is. In the Detroit Free Press of Sept. 1st appears a letter from New York city in which the following occurs: "We hear much about trade being in a satisfactory state. All the mills are running, the shops are working full force, the principal lines of business are prosperous, and there is a steady increase in the earnings of the railroads. The country is getting on very well, indeed, every way. Yet 400 persons in New York apply for a single situation. It may be true that business in general is prosperous, but the standing army of the unemployed is certainly very large. I have noticed for some time past a steady increase in the number of lodging houses. This in itself tells a tale. The lodging houses are now filled mainly from the ranks of men out of work. The increase in their number means that the unemployed are increasing too." How are wrongs to be righted unless people are first made aware of their existence?

Premier Mercier of Quebec lately made an excursion to the Lake St. John country 170 miles north of Quebec city, which is now opened by railway communication. In addressing the people he claimed all the country east of Ontario for Quebec and promised to establish a colony at Lake Mistassini, 150 miles north of Lake St. John, and north of the height of land shortly. The height of land has generally been considered the northern boundary of Quebec.

That one of the morning papers, either the Free Press or Call, is under a chattel mortgage of \$10,000 to an agent of the C. P. R. is reported by the Winnipeg Sun.

Van Horne says that the C. P. R. is not supposed to pursue any policy regarding the R. R. V. line. That is a question between the federal and Manitoba governments. This makes the Canadian government the C. P. R.'s cat's paw. On the other hand the federal government declares that the fight is between Manitoba and the C. P. R. Both conspirators against the people are afraid to appear in their proper light.

The Ottawa Free Press is astonished that Lieut.-Governor Dewdney humbugged the Presbyterian clergymen visiting the Indian reserves in the vicinity of Regina by making special preparations for the good appearance of the Indians before the visitors. The Free Press should not be so easily surprised.

The Free Press of Sept 6th has partial returns of the North West council election in MacLeod district. At Lethbridge Conybeare stood 147, Haultain 12; MacLeod, Haultain 183, Conybeare 1. Pincher Creek to be heard from.

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—3—

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J. WALTER, Carriage-maker and Boat builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, South Side. Arrived by North-West and will be worked up to order or sold cheap for cash, a large stock of Oak Plank, from inch upwards, Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Felloes and Wheels, common and four foot wagon Neck Yokes, Seat Springs etc. Four New Boats, medium size, now on hand.

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If you want to be up to the times and save useless outlay in wages and mending old rat-traps of machines, buy from us THE FIRST AND ONLY GENUINE ALL STEEL BINDER made in Canada, The Toronto Mower, The Massey Harvester, The Sharpe's Rake. We will now book orders for above and for the Finest Binding Twine Manufactured, up till 1st of May next. You should see our new prices and order at once to ensure delivery. We will agree to cancel any order for harvesting machinery, should purchasers' crop be destroyed before time for cutting.

BLAKE & KNOWLES.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

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Half-breed and Soldier's Scrip and Indian Department Vouchers bought at highest market price.

Farmers and others can effect a large saving when paying for their pre-emptions or when taking up new lands, through us—for particulars apply to,

P. G. GRAY, Manager.

JUST ARRIVED.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING. I have just received a large supply of the above, also Infants' Robes, Knitted Shirts etc. LADIES' DRESS GOODS (from England). These include Cashmeres, Sateens, Muslins, Fancy Checks, Zephyrs, Swiss Checks, Velvets, etc.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, MOLESKINS, CORDUROY, ETC. I beg to draw special attention to these Goods, just received from England, which for quality, durability and cheapness surpass anything yet offered to the Edmonton public.

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Large and beautiful assortment of Laces, Embroidery, Frilling, Silk Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, Collarettes, Gloves, Dress Laces, Embroidery Silks, Colored Embroidery and Crochet Cotton, etc.

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Beautiful Madras Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Carpets, Curtain Poles, Picture Mouldings, Sitting Room and Bed Room Furniture, etc.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CRYSTAL WARE. Fine selection of Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Cruet Stands, Vases and Ornaments, etc., cheaper than ever.

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ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE first entertainment given by the Edmonton St. Andrew's society, in Stewart & Bannerman's hall last evening, was a decided success. Although the weather was very stormy and prevented the attendance of parties from a distance the hall was fairly well filled. Jas. Martin, president of the society, was chairman. In a short opening address he mentioned that owing to the death of a relative, Mrs. P. G. Gray who was expected to take the piano would not be present. Mrs. W. Johnstone Walker had, however, kindly consented to play. Messrs. R. Andrews and Geo. A. Blake were also absent owing doubtless to the bad weather. The programme was as follows: Orchestra (Mrs. Walker, piano; W. Stiff, violin; Dr. McInnis, flute; and F. A. Osborne, flute), "Blue bells of Scotland," "We'll may the keel row," "Ye banks and braes," "Quick march." Chairman's address, in which he alluded to the wealth of Scotland in music and song, in these particulars standing unrivalled in the world. Scotchmen loved their country and their countrymen—and women. Their songs were the expression of that love and as the love was deep and strong so the music was sweet and grand and the words touched the heart. A number of amusing anecdotes illustrated the points desired to be made. Duet, "Wert thou in the cauld blast," Miss Strachan and Mrs. Walker, Miss Phillips accompanying on the piano, (encore.) Reading, "Battle of Killiecrankie" (Aytoun), by the bard of the society, Chas. L. Shaw. Song, "Auld Robin Gray," Miss Strachan, (encore.) "We'd better bide a wee." Song, "The Weaver's Son," chairman. Bagpipes, "A march," Thos. Hourston, piper of the society. Orchestra, "Robin Adair," "Bonnie Dundee," "Last Rose of Summer," "Green Grow the Rashes O'." Song, "Jessie's Dream," Miss Strachan, (encore.) "Bonnie Prince Charlie," (cheers) Reading, "No. 1" (Hood) W. Johnstone Walker. Reading, "The place we can't frae," T. B. Henderson. Duet, "The Crookit Bawbee," A. Taylor and Miss Strachan. Jas. A. Petrie in a short address moved votes of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen not members of the society who had assisted at the entertainment, to Messrs. Smith & Connor for the use of their piano, and to Messrs. Brown & Curry for the tartan with which the hall was draped. The chairman in putting the motion said that to Mr. Petrie himself was due to a very great extent the evening's success. The entertainment was closed by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the members of the society with hands crossed, and "God save the Queen" by the company. A dance followed which was kept up with spirit and pleasure until about 3 o'clock this morning. The music was furnished by Jas. McMuun, violin, Harry Anthony piano and J. R. Michael, flute.

M. McCauley objects to the statement of Commissioner Herchmer that the system lately adopted of paying police accounts from Regina works very well. Mr. McCauley has an account of \$900 against the police for meat and vegetables delivered on contract since July of which he has not yet received a cent. This method of doing business may be very satisfactory to the commissioner but is quite the contrary to the contractor. Before the system of paying from Regina was adopted accounts were paid promptly at the end of each month, which was much more satisfactory to the contractor and entailed no loss or inconvenience on the department more than the present system. As another illustration of the present improved method of doing things Mr. McCauley when tendering on the police beef contract last spring was compelled to forward \$800 security to Ottawa which was mailed on May 14th. All the tenders were refused but the money was not returned. Tenders were called for at Edmonton, and again refused, but still no word of the deposit being returned. The contract was finally let by private agreement, and still there was no word of Mr. McCauley's deposit. At last after writing to the department to be so kind as to return him his money Mr. McCauley received it by last mail, Sept. 14th, having been out the use of it for four months as a penalty for having tendered on the contract. The inducement which such a method of transacting government business offers to parties wishing to tender for contracts at fair figures is too apparent to need pointing out.

JOHN CAMERON, of A. Macdonald & Co. returned from Red Deer on Monday evening, driving from Battle river crossing that day. The road was lined with freighters bound for Calgary, all the Battle river settlement having turned out. He engaged most of the freighters met at 1½ a pound. R. Mackenzie of Red Deer was cutting his oats which were an excellent crop but quite green. They would harden in the stook. Adam Beatty had just come in to Beatty Bros. farm above the crossing with some good stock. Their crop had also been cut green. New stopping places have been established at Blind river and Battle river crossing. The road was very good.

GENERAL.

Regina agricultural society offers \$800 in prizes.

War claims to the amount of \$20,000 have been paid in Calgary lately.

Col. Glider is to make another attempt to reach the north pole shortly.

Five hundred of the Metlakatla, B. C., Indians have arrived at their new location of the same name in Alaska.

It is calculated that in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho 800,000 cattle died from exposure and starvation last winter.

Sgt. Bagley has been removed from Calgary to Regina, no doubt to assist at those musical rides which have covered the police force with so much glory.

Prince Albert letter in the Free Press regarding rebellion claims: "The loss of wealth to the community through rejected claims will take several years to replace."

The competition of the Manitoba road has pulled down the price of coal in a western Dakota town 75c per ton. Why would not competition against the Manitoba road do as much for Winnipeg.

Rev. John McLean, Methodist missionary on the Blood reserve has in preparation a grammar and dictionary of the Blackfeet language which will contain over 20,000 words and be completed two years hence.

Letters dated July 29th have been received from Dr. Dawson's Yukon exploring party then at the head of the Pelly branch of the Yukon. The party expected to reach Ft. Wrangal, Alaska, returning about Oct. 1st.

Joseph Hickson, manager of the G. T. R. has been formally indicted for manslaughter in the case of two employees killed by a train, proper precautions to guard against accident not having been taken by the company.

The Blackfeet Indian named "The-man-that-shakes" who was shot by Thompson of High river, died on Sunday Sept. 4th at 5 a. m. The Indians demand that Thompson be handed over to them to be hanged for murder.

From the Statistical and Abstract Record of Canada for the year 1886, published 1887, it appears that in 1874 the mounted police force cost \$199,599, in '75, \$333,584; in '76, \$369,518; in '77, \$352,749; in '78, \$334,739; in '79, \$344,824; in '80, \$332,855; in '81, \$289,845; in '82, \$368,456; in '83, \$477,825; in '84, \$485,986; in '85, \$564,250; in '86, \$1,029,369, a total of over \$5,483,000.

Insp. Wattam was sent down from Calgary to arrest Deerfoot on the Blackfeet reserve but returned on Friday Sept. 2nd without him. Assistant Commissioner Herchmer went down on Sunday for the same purpose and returned on Monday without him. Herchmer started again on the afternoon of the 5th with 44 men to make the arrest while detachments from MacLeod and Lethbridge were to close in on the reserve from the south. The police were expected to make a rush on Tuesday night. Lieut. Governor Dewdney had visited the Blackfeet reserve and induced Deerfoot to promise to give himself up, but after he left for Regina Deerfoot changed his mind. The young men refuse to deliver him up.

MARRIAGE.

CONNOR—STEVENSON—At the Hermitage Sept. 8th, by the Rev. Canon Newton, Mr. W. H. Connor to Miss Jemima Stevenson. Both of Edmonton.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, September 16th, 1887. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	63	43
Sunday,	54	36
Monday,	63	36
Tuesday,	54	29
Wednesday,	56	32
Thursday,	62	36
Friday,	51	35

Barometer rising, 27.610. Rainfall 0.22 inches. Highest wind 38 miles an hour on Friday.

LOST.

On Saturday Aug. 27th, a small red cow, very short horns turned close in to forehead. Had a bell on when last seen. Information as to her whereabouts left at the BULLETIN office will be thankfully received.

JAS. MARTIN.

EDMONTON & CALGARY STAGE.

Making fortnightly trips between the above places. Fare \$10.00. Express 5 cents per lb. All goods addressed in my care will be promptly and carefully forwarded and all express charges paid. Stage leaves for Calgary Monday August 1st and every alternate Monday until further notice.

W. J. GRAHAM.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. Rev. G. H. Long, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10.30 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English, French and Cree. Afternoon services at 8 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. D. G. McQueen, B. A. Sabbath services at Edmonton 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2 p.m. Services at Belmont, Sturgeon, Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.



Public notice is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories for the Judicial District of Northern Alberta shall be held at the town of Calgary, in the said District, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the following days, namely:—

Tuesday, 12th of April, A.D. 1887.
Tuesday, 12th July, A.D. 1887.
Tuesday, 8th November, A.D. 1887.

and at Edmonton, also in the said District at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the following days, namely:—

Monday, 2nd May, A.D. 1887.
Monday, 17th October, A.D. 1887.

By Command,

A. E. FORGET,

Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, 10th March, 1887.

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HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, KELLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

HOTEL DU CANADA.

W. Lloyd begs to announce to his friends and customers that he has rented the above hotel, Main street, Edmonton. First class accommodation for the travelling public. Good stabling attached. Choice cigars and summer drinks etc., always on hand. W. R. LLOYD, Proprietor.

KELLY HOUSE.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.

L. KELLY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horseshoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

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